

EMIGRATION

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TO

CANADA

AND THE

UNITED STATES.



LEVERPOOL:

J. H. WILLIAMS AND CO., PRINTERS BY STEAM POWER, 1, MARKET'S LANE.

JANUARY, 1871.

EMIGRATION

CANADA

NEW YORK

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK

WILLIAM AND SON, PRINTERS, 15 NASSAU ST. N.Y.

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"The Chicago and other Western papers have lately had their eyes opened as to the Canadian route, it being the direct one from England; and the Chicago journals of late assert that by means of the Montreal Ocean Steamers and the Canadian Railway the trip is soon to be accomplished between England and Chicago in ten days. That being so, then San Francisco, via the Canadian route, will be reached in sixteen days, or less, from England. The time through now, as it is performed at this time, is about thus:—Leaving England on Thursday for Montreal, on the following Monday week the passenger is on the Grand Trunk Railway Train en route west; Wednesday morning finds him at Detroit, Michigan; the same night in Chicago; Thursday afternoon at Omaha; Sunday at the end of the Union Pacific; and Tuesday night will place him in San Francisco, California, in some eighteen days from England. This time can be made, and that only, by the Canadian route.—Yours, etc.,

"London, June 15, 1859."

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EMIGRATION.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA comprises the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and embraces an area of 377,045 square miles, and if to this we add the territory of the following provinces, which will doubtless ere long be included in the Dominion, viz.—Prince Edward Island, 2,100 square miles; Newfoundland, 40,200 square miles; British Columbia, 220,000 square miles (including Vancouver Island, 20,000); and Labrador, the Hudson's Bay, and North-West Territories, say 2,750,000 square miles, we shall have a total for British America of 3,389,345 square miles. The population is estimated to be about 4,000,000, or about 11 souls only to each square mile. The climate is particularly healthy, the proportion of deaths to the population, according to a recent return, being only 1 in 98, as compared with 1 in 74 in the United States, 1 in 46 in England, 1 in 42 in France, and 1 in 40 in Germany. From the head of Lake Ontario, round by the Niagara frontier; and all along the Canadian shores of Lake Erie, the grape and peach grow with luxuriance and ripen to perfection in the open air without artificial aid; and over the whole of Canada the melon and tomato acquire large dimensions and ripen fully in the open air, the seeds being planted in the soil towards the end of April and the fruit gathered in September. Indian corn, hops, and tobacco are common crops and yield fair returns. Hemp and flax are indigenous plants and can be cultivated to any extent in many parts of the Province. The back country of Ontario is now being opened up by the construction of railways, by which easy access to the magnificent tracts of land to be found there will not only be secured to the Emigrant, but the carrying out of these works will afford ample means of employment to the emigrant on his arrival, should he desire such occupation.

Canada, which is the most lightly taxed country in the world, is at this moment in want of any number of agricultural labourers, mechanics of all descriptions, and female domestic servants; indeed, she is able to absorb an almost unlimited increase of population. The construction of the Intercolonial Railway, the opening up of a line of communication to the Red River from the shores of Lake Superior, besides other important public works, require a large additional supply of labour, both skilled and ordinary, and Emigrants on selecting Canada for their future home may, therefore, be sure of obtaining employment at remunerative rates, and that, too, it may be added, in a country where the people enjoy a larger share of civil and religious liberty than is to be found under any other Government.

The late lamented D'ARCY McGEE prepared the following
TEN SUBSTANTIAL REASONS
WHY EMIGRANTS SHOULD SETTLE IN CANADA:

I.—BECAUSE NO PART OF AMERICA IS MORE PROSPEROUS THAN CANADA AT THE PRESENT TIME.—The Canadian farmers (generally) raise the best crops and obtain the highest prices on the continent, our manufacturers are making money, and all classes of the community enjoy a fair share of prosperity. In settling in a country where the above are its general characteristics, the emigrant has the best guarantee that if steady and industrious he will be able to place himself in a comfortable position in a few years.

II.—BECAUSE THE RESOURCES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA ARE ALMOST INEXHAUSTABLE.—We have millions of acres of good agricultural lands waiting settlement: we have in other sections forests of the most valuable timber, which is in demand everywhere at high prices; we have the finest fisheries in the world, almost inexhaustible in supply; we have coal, gold, iron, copper, and other mines, whose riches only await development. The great want of the country is more population to develop these valuable resources, and the more people who can be induced to settle amongst us, the greater will be the general prosperity.

III.—BECAUSE CANADA HAS ADMIRABLE FACILITIES FOR MANUFACTURING.—There is abundance of water-power, wood, and coal. The farmers produce wool, flax, and other kinds of raw material, and this department of industry is rapidly increasing in extent and prosperity. Skilled labour is in active demand, and the emigrant coming from abroad, if he does not require the services of all his family on his farm or whatever employment he may be engaged in, can secure for them remunerative employment in the numerous manufactories throughout the country. Capitalists who understand manufacturing have an excellent field at present in Canada, for many branches of manufactures have yet been only partially established, whilst our union with the maritime provinces is adding greatly to the extent of our market.

IV.—BECAUSE CANADA IS A HEALTHY COUNTRY.—Fever and Ague, the bane of the Western prairies, is almost unknown. Our winters are no longer than in many parts of the west, and, contrary to the general idea abroad, they are the most lively, healthy, and invigorating part of the year. It is the season of "merry-makings," both in town and country. Statistics prove the climate of Canada to be among the most healthful on the globe.

V.—BECAUSE IN CANADA TAXATION IS LOW.—This is a point of vital importance. In Great Britain the rate per head is under \$12, and in Canada it is less than \$4 for each individual! In Canada, the Emigrant will find the public burdens light and easily borne.

VI.—BECAUSE CANADA IS ONE OF THE CHEAPEST COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD TO LIVE IN.—Being an agricultural country, with low taxation, the price of commodities generally is very moderate. Food, clothing, rents, fuel—almost everything is from fifty to one hundred per cent. dearer in the United States than among us. These circumstances, combined with their depreciated currency, render the nominally high wages offered across the line, really lower than those of this country. In other words, a mechanic or labouring man in Canada can save more money than the same class in the States, because he can live at nearly one-half the cost.

VII.—BECAUSE THE INSTITUTIONS OF CANADA ARE UNSURPASSED.—Under our political system, whilst the evils of universal suffrage are avoided, no man need be without a voice in the Government of the country. Education is principally supported by an assessment on property, and most of the schools are open to all on terms of perfect equality and without cost! Our Grammar Schools and Universities are not surpassed on the continent. The widest toleration exists in religious matters, all churches standing on the same level. Civil and religious liberty is fully enjoyed by all citizens.

VIII.—BECAUSE CANADA HAS SUPERIOR RAILWAY AND WATER COMMUNICATION AND GOOD MARKETS.—The want of these advantages is a great drawback to the

"Far West." The farmers there are so far from the Eastern markets that their corn and other produce is comparatively valueless. So cheap is corn sometimes that it is burnt for fuel! In Canada we have numerous railways, fine lakes, and superior canals, which render almost every village a market where the highest prices can be obtained for everything the farmer has to dispose of.

IX.—BECAUSE CANADA IS NOW BUILDING IMPORTANT NEW PUBLIC WORKS.—These works will necessitate a large expenditure, render money plentier, increase the demand for labour, and give a healthy stimulus to business throughout the whole country. Emigrants could not settle in Canada at a better time for themselves—one in which they would more readily secure employment or lay the foundation of future prosperity.

X.—BECAUSE CANADA IS A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.—It abounds in fine scenery—hill and dale, lake and river. The forests contain game and the streams abound with fish. Nature has been lavish in bestowing her gifts upon Canada, where a happy home, enlivened by all the advantages of modern civilisation, can be secured by all who devote to it a few years' steady labour, economy, and perseverance.

Having given these "Ten reasons why Emigrants should settle in Canada," we would say to all the working classes in Europe who are unable to better their position there—EMIGRATE. It is hard to break the ties which bind one to his native land, but it is better to do that than remain in comparative poverty and obscurity. To any who have made up their minds to emigrate, we have no hesitation in saying—come to Canada! The star of our new Dominion is in the ascendant. As we have endeavoured to set forth in the reasons given above, Canada offers every advantage calculated to attract those wishing to improve their circumstances. If settlers do not succeed well in this country, it will be their own blame. At the present time, in particular, we believe that no part of America—indeed, we might say the world—offers greater inducements to able-bodied emigrants than Canada does, and those who see fit to settle among us will, we are sure, have no regret at their choice.

ONTARIO AND ITS FREE GRANTS.—The Lands are mainly located in the Muskoka district, and embrace the names of M'Dougall, Foley, Humphrey, Cardwell, Watt, Steep, M'Lean, Draper, and others. On the whole, these grants are a good deal of excellent farming land and considerable progress has already been made in their settlement. Counting in the reservation made by the Crown land agents at the instance of the Local Government, at least 50,000 acres of these wild lands have been secured for actual settlement. This must certainly be regarded as a very favourable start for the free grant system. It is expected that this spring will witness a still stronger desire to possess these free grants of *two hundred acres of land, which can now be had for five years' settlement and the clearance of some fifteen acres.* These terms are so easy that they must speedily attract population to the Muskoka district, and develop and open up that large tract of country bordering on the Georgian Bay. All of this land is not suitable for agricultural purposes, yet there is a great deal of good quality in the Muskoka district, and upon such portions a few years' work would place many families in a position of competency who now have hard work to make both ends meet. Canada is truly the "Land of Hope."

As regards the time to Emigrate, it is important that the Emigrant should arrive early in spring. The highest wages are paid during harvest; but his main object should be to procure employment by the year, thereby securing a home for the winter. It must be borne in

mind that until he becomes acquainted with the ways of the country, his services are not of much use to the farmer; and he should, therefore, be particularly careful not to fall into the common error of refusing reasonable wages when offered to him on his first arrival. Emigrants, on arrival, wanting advice, should put themselves in communication with the Emigrant-office at Quebec.

The best mode for reaching Canada is by the regular lines of steamers, which leave Liverpool every Tuesday and Thursday. First-class steamers also leave Glasgow, calling occasionally at Dublin, direct for Quebec, during the season of navigation; and from December to April they sail to Portland, from which port the Grand Trunk Railway extends to all parts of Canada and the Western States.

Every information will be afforded on application at the Offices of Mr. Dixon, the Canadian Government Emigration Agent, 11, Adam-street, Adelphi, London; at the Grand Trunk Railway Offices, 21, Old Broad Street, London; Messrs. Allan Brothers, James Street, Liverpool; Messrs. J. & A. Allan, 70, Great Clyde St., Glasgow; and at Messrs. Allan Brothers & Co., Londonderry; or to any of their numerous Agents throughout the whole country.

We have only to add, that there is at all times in Canada a large and steadily increasing demand for farm labourers and female domestic servants. Skilled agricultural labourers are in great request throughout the country at very high wages. Needle-women and respectable servant girls are also sure to do well and are very much wanted in Western Canada. Miss Rye, it may be mentioned, has been most successful in placing all the young women and children she took out with her during the past year in excellent situations.

Carpenters, masons, bricklayers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, boiler-makers, fitters, and all descriptions of workers in iron are specially wanted in Upper Canada. Flax dressers, spinners, &c., and competent hands acquainted with woollen and linen manufactures will find employment in both sections of the Province, where these branches of industry are making rapid progress.

ADVANTAGES HELD OUT TO EMIGRANTS BY THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

A Fertile Soil, capable of the Highest Cultivation. A Healthy Climate and Cheap Living. Taxation Exclusively for Municipal Purposes and the Partial Support of Elementary Schools. Very little capital is required to purchase a farm. Cultivated land sells at from \$20 to \$40 per acre, according to its proximity to the large towns. A farm usually consists of from 80 to 100 acres. Purchase money payable half cash; easy terms for the balance. In the neighbourhood of the new settlements, excellent farms, half cleared, can be procured for \$800 or \$1,000. Agricultural produce commands a ready sale at satisfactory prices. The Banks of the Province of Quebec,

which are the safest in Canada, and in fact in America, pay on an average 8 per cent. to shareholders and from four to five per cent. to depositors. Gas, Telegraph, and Navigation Companies pay as much as twelve per cent. to shareholders. Shares are always on the market, at moderate rates. The best mortgages bring from six to eight per cent. per annum. The system of hypothecary registration, in force in the Province, protects the registered creditor from all fraud or loss. A descriptive schedule of all the real estate of the Province is in course of preparation. This schedule will be on view in each registration office, and will show the names of the proprietors, together with the mortgage with which their properties may be charged. It is already in force in three counties. The manufacturing industries of the Province, and especially those connected with the working of our unexhaustable iron mines and our timber and wool, are making rapid progress.

THE CULTIVATION OF FLAX

Which is becoming both general and lucrative, affords every prospect of success to linen manufacturers. Mechanics as well as day laborers, will find ready employment at satisfactory wages.

5,390,692 ACRES OF CROWN LANDS

Surveyed in Farm Lots of from 100 to 200 acres each, are at present on the Market, and can be obtained at rates varying from 1s. to 8s. per acre, payable in five annual instalments. The provincial Government expends every year large sums in opening up ready means of communication with the most remote settlements. The grant for Colonisation Roads was 262,000 dollars for 1869. The works on these roads are a source of lucrative employment to settlers, and thus assist them in their task of settlement. Free grants of One Hundred Acres are given upon eight of the great Colonisation Roads of the Province. The fullest protection is accorded by the Government to Immigrants. So soon as they enter Canadian waters or land on the shores of the Province, the law provides for their humane treatment. It even goes so far as to establish the terms which hotel keepers shall charge for board and lodging. These rates must be posted up in all boarding-houses, and a heavy fine is imposed upon those who exceed the tariff, even to the slightest extent. The law only allows a lien on the effects of the immigrant for five days' board and lodging.

For further information, address personally or by writing to the following Emigration Agents of the Canadian Government:—Agents in Europe—William Dixon, Agent at 11, Adam-street, Adelphi, London; J. G. Moylan, at Dublin; Chas. Foy, at Belfast; David Shaw, at Glasgow. Agents in Canada—L. Stafford, Agent at Quebec; J. J. Daly, at Montreal; W. J. Wills, at Ottawa. These Gentlemen will give, without any charge, Plans and Pamphlets pre-

pared by the Government of the Province of Quebec, in which the Emigrants will find interesting details respecting the resources of the Province of Quebec, Means of Livelihood, Wages, Lands for Colonisation, &c.

C. E. Belle, Esq., has been lately appointed Immigration and Colonisation Agent for the Province of Quebec—Office, No. 50, St. James-street, Montreal.

Immigrants landing at Quebec can obtain from the Department of Agriculture and Immigration whatever information they may require. James Thom, Esq., Provincial Immigration Agent appointed for Quebec, will be constantly in attendance at the Grand Trunk Wharf, South Quebec, to receive emigrants intending to settle in the Province of Quebec.

LS. ARCHAMBEAULT,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.

QUEBEC, MAY, 1870.

SETTLEMENT IN CANADA.

(To the Editor of the "Canadian News.")

Sir,—Will you favour me by giving insertion to the enclosed letter, which I have just received from J. A. Donaldson, Esq., Chief of the Emigration Department in Toronto; and in addition a few lines from my own pen touching upon the great advantages the poor man and small capitalist may derive by emigrating and making a home in the Province of Ontario.

Owing to increase of railways and public works generally, as well as the rapid advance of agriculture throughout the Dominion, labour is eagerly sought after, and no man on his arrival, whether at Quebec, Montreal, or Toronto, need be without employment beyond the time spent in reaching the scene of his future operations; the cost of lodging and food, when needed, being defrayed by the Government agent in each city.

The working man's wages average 6s. per day, or 35s. per week; cost of living to the single man ought not to exceed 12s. per week, as provisions and lodgings are very cheap. Good beef and mutton 3d. per lb. Pork a trifle higher in price. Other matters in proportion. Clothing is expensive, but at the same time very lasting, and generally better adapted to the country than is procurable in England. We may, therefore, conclude that the economical man may, at the expiration of his first year in the country, be in a position to take up the Government free grant of 200 acres and work his freehold to great advantage.

To the married man and thrifty helpmate, if in taking up a block of land they have but sufficient means to carry them over the first year, they will not only be the gainers of home and land without rental, but feel an independence to which most people in this country of larger means are really strangers. All that I am treating of in this letter is from personal observation. I have seen men, who, four years since, arrived in Toronto without a shilling, and who are now in possession of good farms, with plenty and to spare, in both homestead and barn. Poverty is the exception, not the rule; and in Canada men have only to work to secure prosperity and its sequences—contentment and health.

In my journeys through the free grant districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound (winter of 1869-70) I met many of the Woolwich artisans, who with their families had left this country in the preceding spring. These people spoke very highly of the kind treatment they had received from all classes in Canada; and while adverting to their inexperienced agricultural ability were most contented, and hopeful as to future results.

Regarding climate, very many inquiries have been made to me on this subject since my return, which I generally answer in the form as follows:—"I have travelled through Canada from east to west, more than a thousand miles, and have explored the northern division of Ontario, as far as the River Maganetawan, near Lake Nipissing, and while judging the summer at the last named place to be about equal to our own, the winter, say January, with a temperature of even 20 deg. below zero, gives one less inconvenience than the humidity of November, or occasional thaws of mid-winter in this country. The climate is all that can be desired. Sufficient testimony to this is evinced by the number of ruddy and healthy young Canadians who are at all times seen by the road side in winter, bravely and successfully battling with the cold, either by work or play."

The farmer in his spare hours, if he be anything of a sportsman, can readily lay in a stock of provisions for the winter; the woods give numerous deer and smaller game, the skins alone of which are very valuable, while feathered game, including grouse (*Tetrao Umbellus*) abound, in some parts in inconceivable numbers. I have killed of the latter a dozen or more brace in two hours. The surface of the lakes and rivers is generally dotted with wild fowl of many varieties—indeed, too varied to enumerate in this letter; sufficient to say that many when dressed for table would make an epicurean eye glisten and mouth water; while below in the silent depth may be found lake and speckled trout, bass, pickerel, maskinonge, white fish, &c.

Hospitality in Canada is unbounded—from the highest to the lowest in station a welcome hand is offered to the new arrival and every assistance rendered in putting together his new home. This is held to be a sacred duty by the surrounding settlers and many have travelled a dozen miles or so to contribute their labour, seldom leaving till all has been made comfortable and the new tenant made to feel "at home" among friends.

I would recommend intending emigrants to proceed direct to Toronto. They will receive every kindness and attention from Mr. Donaldson, the emigration agent there, and who will put them into the best channel for future good. Many settlers have placed on permanent record the courtesy and kind thoughtfulness of this gentleman, and I have much pleasure in adding to the testimony of others my personal experience of his consideration immediately on arrival and during my stay in Canada—I am, Sir, most respectfully yours,

Eastdown Park, Lee, Jan. 2.

N.

(Copy.)

"Emigration Office, Toronto, 9th December, 1870.

"My dear Sir,—Knowing as I do you feel a deep interest in the progress of Canada (and where I hope ere long to see you settled down under your own vine and fig tree with a tract of land sufficient to enable you to rank among the leading agriculturists of this province), I send you a few lines that you may judge of its advancement.

"After residing here for thirty years I am able to give some opinion upon this subject, and I can safely say I never saw the country in a more prosperous condition than at present. Very much depends upon the agricultural classes, and with the abundant crops they have had for several years past, with good prices, they have in a great measure become a wealthy population, and are enabled to assist any public enterprise which may present itself for the benefit of the country.

"The large amount of bonuses granted by the various counties, through which new lines of railway are now in course of construction is the best evidence I can offer to establish this fact. In addition to the narrow-gauge lines running directly from this city into the interior of a fine country, an extension of the Northern is also to be made immediately, penetrating the very heart of the free grant district through Muskego, thence to Lake Nipissing, and will undoubtedly be continued to Red River, the new province of Manitoba.

"This will enhance the value of these lands, at present the gift of the Government to actual settlers. In an unaccountably short time the forest, standing as it does at this moment, will become a great source of wealth. The high rate of fuel in all the cities and towns on the frontier, the constant consumption by railways, and the natural demand that must necessarily follow the farmers themselves in all the front townships, will always create a market for this commodity which no one can do without. From our surveyors and Government land agents, who have made themselves acquainted with the facts respecting the quality of those lands now offered for nothing to actual settlers, it is apparent that there is from sixty to seventy per cent. of good arable land in each township, which generally contains from fifty to sixty thousand acres. But let it not be forgotten that every acre of this land is heavily timbered, and few acres that will not produce, when chopped, from fifty to sixty cords of wood per acre. This, when brought to Toronto, is at this day worth 8 dollars per cord, or something like 32s. sterling. At this moment this fine region of country is only one day's journey from Toronto, and when the extended line of railway is made, which will be within the next eighteen months, five hours at most will be all the time occupied in reaching these lands.

"The charters lately granted to railway companies compel them to carry this fuel at the same rate as any other freight, such as sawn lumber or square timber; of both the latter there will also be large quantities to be had on said lands. The Government of Ontario have at this moment some three millions of dollars to expend in public improvements, and they pledge themselves to a most liberal policy in the outlay of this fund in assisting new lines of railway and opening up the roads, making canals, and otherwise improving the country, which will also give a large amount of employment to the labouring classes and enable them to take those lands and make an independent home for themselves and families.

"Rivers, with water-power, are abundant, and there is a chain of lakes navigable for steamers and sailing craft through the district. The island scenery cannot be excelled on the continent of America. The lakes abound in fish of great variety, and the rivers with speckled trout &c. The woods too, are full of deer.

"This very day I met one of a party who had been out hunting in this region, and who in the course of a few days had killed 28 deer. Grouse, wild duck, &c., are also abundant. This to the new settler, and especially to an Englishman, who is fond of his dog and gun, is so small inducement. All that is wanting in Canada is the honest, industrious man; with a moderate degree of perseverance he is sure of success.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully, &c.,

(Signed) "JOHN A. DONALDSON, G.E.A."

CANADA AS A FIELD FOR EMIGRANTS.

FROM THE "LIVERPOOL COURIER," NOVEMBER 11th, 1870.

In a community like that of England, which is constantly overgrowing and stands in need of perpetual thinning, the subject of emigration is specially interesting and important. Thousands of half-employed working men among us drag on a miserable existence from year to year. The future presents nothing but a dreary vista ending probably in a workhouse, and it is small wonder that in course of time they become utterly apathetic and indifferent. To this large class, and indeed to many others, the information now available through the action of the Canadian authorities should be eagerly welcomed.

We have received a bulky pamphlet, published by order of the Government of Quebec, in which the adaptability of that province for European emigration is discussed. Its object is said to be to furnish intending emigrants with correct information, and to exhibit to them the positive advantages which that vast tract of country holds out to the settler. And so the work touches upon the various resources of the province, the solidity of its political institutions, the "rare perfection" of its laws, the material prosperity which is shared in common by its inhabitants, and the peace,

unity, and good fellowship which reign between all classes. These latter items become all the more important when the diversities of race and language are considered, and the vast preponderance of the Catholic over the Protestant population. But it is claimed that the "agree to differ" policy is nowhere carried out with more sincerity or thoroughness.

The emigrant who settles in this province—says the book, and through it the Government—will find in the cultivation of the soil, and in the pursuit of the different branches of industry which invite activity, "that ease and comfort which are here the common lot of the industrious and thrifty." And again—"There is ample work for willing hands, and the labourer is here well paid, because his labour is in good demand." These are cheery words for our honest and unfortunate toilers who find it impossible to keep the wolf from the door for long together. The utmost ambition of these poor fellows is to get a constant place, so that, if health does not fail them, they may rear their little ones in comparative comfort by their own earnings. Of course such a thing as gathering a small competency on which to live in old age is not to be thought of. Yet if the idea—and it is a perfectly reasonable one—where capable of being reduced to practice, how much bitterness would it not take from the daily cup? Here, however, very few amongst the more fortunate of the working classes have the courage to entertain the pleasing picture; and fewer still there are whose happiness it is to realize it. Turning again to our authority—whose exactitude is put forward as one of its principal claims on attention—we read, "The ambition of *everyone* here is to become a proprietor—a citizen; this, too, should be the aim of all who leave the old world to seek a refuge in America." Far be it from us to deary the grand "old country," or to make any portion of our people discontented with their lot. To a man whose skill can always command employment there is no land like it the world through. But to the unhappy multitude for whom work can only be found in the best of our good times, and who are always on the verge of pauperism, we say—"There is a splendid heritage in the west, conquered for you by your fathers; go in and by your prowess as British workmen possess and make it fruitful."

Although there are in Canada vast tracts of uncleared land, it is not to be considered a wild country. Europe has transmitted not only its habits and taste, but even its very luxuries. The mode of Government is to a great extent modelled upon our own. In fact, "Canada is all but independent." The rigour of the climate is said to be "very much exaggerated," and that of Quebec is claimed to be "unquestionably the most healthy in North America." Disease is unknown, "except that caused by inequality of diet or imprudent exposure to atmospheric changes." The soil is extremely rich and yields in abundance the necessaries of life. The cereals and fruits attain to perfect maturity, and in point of quality the crops will compare favourably with those of any part of the world. The summer in Quebec is said to be equal to that of Toulouse. Primary education is obligatory, every citizen being bound to contribute to its support. It is said that from a Protestant or Catholic point of view the people are "eminently religious." For the sum of 500 or 600 dollars there are many farms of 100 acres to be had, a small portion of which have been cleared for cultivation. The Government of Quebec have on hand for colonisation 6,400,000 acres of land, divided into farm lots, nearly half of which are accessible by good roads, and more than two-thirds of which are fit for settlement. The price varies from fifty to sixty cents per acre, the conditions of sale—which are very simple—being precisely the same for the emigrants as for the colonist or settler. One-fifth of the purchase money is payable at the date of sale, and the remainder in four equal annual payments, with interest of 6 per cent. Possession of the land sold must be taken within six months of the date of sale. And in the course of the first four years the settler must clear and place under cultivation at least ten acres for every hundred held by him. Not more than 200 acres may be sold to the same person; but the father of a family may purchase lots for his sons. Upon eight of the colonisation roads every male of eighteen and upwards may obtain, under certain restrictions, a free grant of 100 acres; 84,050 being at present set aside for that purpose. The clearing of the land is being effected with astonishing rapidity, the number of acres of cultivated land being double what it was twenty years ago.

Space forbids us going further into details which the intending emigrant may easily refer to for himself. Enough has, however, been given in our hasty *resumé* to set the prudent thinking; for in the matter of emigration, as in every other important step in life, action should only be taken after careful inquiry and research. Every man should judge for himself.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—I beg to enclose you the copy of a letter just received from a man who emigrated to Canada last summer. The writer is an Irish Roman Catholic, married with seven or eight children, ranging from 20 years old downwards. The family had lived for 20 years in Westminster, supported by the parents, the father's wages being 21s. a week. Their means were, therefore, scanty enough, and their society was what the alleys of Westminster provide. The parents, I believe, can neither of them read nor write, but their children possess some little education. Their condition here seemed likely to be for ever among the poor, "who, inured to poverty and distress, act without aim, feel little and think less."

But as I used to be in daily contact with the father, and know that his statements are to be relied on, I am satisfied that, having escaped from their old difficulties and influences here, this family in Canada is already finding the path of life more hopeful and much happier.

I beg to subscribe myself,

THE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE
WESTMINSTER EMIGRATION CLUB.

School-rooms, Tothill-street, Westminster, Oct. 6.

"London, Canada West, Sept. 17, 1870.

"Sir,—We were all very glad to receive your kind and welcome letter, stating that you were quite well, and I am very glad to be able to tell you that we are all quite well thank God. I am very well satisfied at the change I have made, and I would advise anybody who could not get work at home to come out here, as anybody who is willing to work can get plenty at good wages, the general run of wages being a dollar or a dollar and a quarter a day. Servants can get from \$7 to \$8 a month; charwomen get from \$4 to 1 dollar a day and board; any man who understands farming can get from 20 dollars to 25 dollars a month and board. All the emigrants were living rent free for six or seven weeks, and expect to do so through the winter. We can live a great deal better and cheaper out here than we could at home. We all wish to be remembered to Mr. W. and Mr. N., and also to Captain A. My wife is getting 12 dollars a month and board, working at a hotel. I am getting 1 dollar a day working for the Corporation. Meat, the best, is 4d. a pound; 12 eggs for 6d.; butter 10d. a pound. I send my best respects to all my shopmates. We all join in sending our best respects to Mr. and Mrs.—

"I am, yours truly,
P.G.

FROM THE "LONDON STANDARD" OF THE 21st. OCT., 1870.
CANADA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STANDARD."

Sir,—Amidst the din of war and bloodshed, perhaps a few words from the heart of our peaceful colony of Canada will not be deemed amiss. I have undertaken a long and arduous journey to see for myself whether emigrants from the old country

are progressing satisfactorily. Most thankful am I to report favourably of their present good positions and their future prospects. I find the country prosperous, with every facility for emigrants to advance in life. All at first experience troubles and difficulties, but after a short residence most are contented and happy. The number of those who disparage the good results of emigration are comparatively small and insignificant. I have travelled much in Canada, and am convinced that this is an especially good country for a poor man. Any industrious, sober, and persevering person after seven years work generally acquires a good position, and has money in the savings' bank. The system of giving 200 acres of land free to married people, and 100 for all over 18, is working well. The government here is not quite alive to the great benefits of emigration, and they would do well to encourage it more liberally, and let the people in the old country know there is work and food here for all who are willing to labour in any calling or occupation. To the patrons of emigration, I would urge them to proceed in this blessed work, and collect funds to send out many more respectable but poor people, who have scarce any work to support life with. None need starve here. There are no workhouses or stone-yards, and most of the inhabitants seem happy, contented, and prosperous. Praying God to abundantly bless this glorious movement in aiding our unemployed out to this prosperous country,—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

A. STYLEMAN HERRING, St. Paul's, Clerkenwell.

London Ontario, Canada West, Oct. 3.

IMMIGRANTS IN CANADA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—The favourable reception of my former letter constrains me to ask again your kind indulgence. The dollar in Canada is fixed at 4s. 2d., and passes for 6s. currency—i. e., 1½ dollars, equalling our 6s. 3d., purchases 7s. 6d., worth of articles. All the subjoined items are in English money. As housekeeping is a third cheaper, and almost a half in the country, the wages, though apparently somewhat about equal to ours, are in reality more valuable.

The voyage of 10 days from Liverpool to Quebec costs 6l. 6s., (half-price under eight). Infants under one year £1 1s. 0d.

Labourers generally get 4s. 2d. per day; farm ditto, 60s. per month, board and lodging; rough carpenters, 6s. 3d.; joiners and painters, 6s. 3d.; men accustomed to draining works, 7s. 4d.; tailors, engineers, first-class shoemakers, bricklayers, plasterers, &c., 8s. to 10s. Trades' unions do not exist to any extent; each person is paid according to his individual worth. A "boss" means the foreman or the master. Young girls ("helps") obtain 16s. 8d. per month; housemaids, 1l. 5s.; cooks, 33s. 4d. and upwards, with excellent board and kind treatment.

Provisions are cheaper in the country than in towns. Mutton ranges from 3d. to 5d. per lb.; beef, 4d. to 6d.; pork, 4d. to 7d.; sheep's heads, with *et ceteras*, 2½d.; bacon, 7d.; flour, 6s. per 100lb.; 4lb. loaf, 5d.; potatoes, 1s. 3d. per bushel; apples (abundant), 1s.; pure milk, 2½d. per quart; tea, 3s. 2d. per lb.; sugar, 5½d.; fowls, 1s. each; ducks, 1s. 8d.; turkeys, 2s.

Land is more or less valuable, according to locality; the free grants of 200 acres, and 100 to all over 18, are being fast taken up. Fair farms can be bought at 5l. to 6l. per acre. I was offered in the county of Norfolk two farms: the one with 230 acres, for 1,550l.; the other with 280 acres, for 1,350l.; this let for 75l. annum. Just out of the towns they run 16l., and in towns 83l. and upwards per acre. Mr. Hutton (an authority) states 250l. may be realized by farming in two years on an outlay of 680l.

House rent is 16s. per month, with garden, in towns. In villages and in the country most possess their own dwellings. A shanty costs 20l. Most log huts, barns, &c., are erected by "Bee" parties. The system of free schools is highly prized. Grammar scholars pay 4s. 2d. per quarter. The Universities are good and very reasonable. In 1868, Ontario, with a population of two millions, had 4,882 schools, with 435,000 scholars, costing 406,000l. per annum.

Clothes are dearer than in the old country, but are more suitable, and wear well. Board and lodging, with meat twice a day, costs 12s. 6d. per week.

The cold is severe, but not destructive. The annual mortality is but 1 per cent. The extremes of cold and heat range in Toronto from 9 below zero in January (mean for the month 28 deg.) to 94 deg. in August (mean 68 deg.); annual mean 44 deg. The weather is favourable between eight and nine months. The houses in the upper and middle classes—a very social and hospitable set—are snug and cozy. On New Year's Day all friends visit each other; the ladies staying at home and "receiving."

The instances of prosperity I met with were numerous—probably three-fourths of the upper and middle classes have risen from very small beginnings. The humbler classes generally have money in the banks. There are no workhouses or stone-yards. All grog shops are closed from 10 p.m., on Saturday to 7 a.m., on Monday (all Sunday), and with marked good results.

The Canadians are a manly and independent body, enthusiastically loyal, and our beloved Queen has no subjects more deeply attached to her and the country. Of course, there are drawbacks (and what country has not?), but they are counter-balanced by the prosperity which awaits the sober, industrious, and persevering.

I am, Sir, from personal observation, most thoroughly satisfied as to the benefits of emigration for all classes. Canada is a good place for a poor man. I should dearly like to see emigration clubs, with weekly payments, &c., and societies established in most parishes; for I am convinced that there is no mode so efficient and permanent for the able-bodied poor as emigration to our colonies.

Thanking you, Sir, for your kindness and advocacy,

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

A. STYLEMAN HERRING,

Incumbent of St. Paul's, Clerkenwell.

45, Colebrooke Row, Islington Green, N.

LONDON: Thursday, Nov. 17, 1870.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC AND EUROPEAN EMIGRATION.

The arrival of Mr. W. J. Maguire in this country as special agent from the eastern province, in pursuance of the option enjoyed in common by the various provinces of the Dominion, evidences a commendable determination on the part of the Quebec Legislature to push the claim of its particular section to the favourable consideration of the emigrating classes on this side the Atlantic. As likely to assist in the work of disseminating throughout the United Kingdom a fuller knowledge of the Quebec province, Mr. Maguire brings with him for distribution a supply of the very useful and comprehensive publication issued by his Government bearing the title we have given above, and which we some time since noticed, and gave lengthy extracts from, in our columns. Quebec, in thus despatching an agent to England and in other steps, has taken a wise resolve, and being thus early in the field she will doubtless reap in the ensuing emigration season a handsome reward for her enterprise; but while she has thus shown the way and taken the lead of other provinces, we would remind her that in order to render her efforts effectual she must not pause on her path nor be disheartened by pecuniary considerations, her great want—and indeed that of the whole Dominion—being that the public here should be constantly reminded of the great attractions of that country and its numerous advantages made widely known throughout all grades and classes at home.

EMIGRANTS IN CANADA.

A meeting of immigrants was held lately in Toronto at the call of Mr. Currie, of London. Mr. Currie stated that he had found many of the families sent out had obtained remunerative employment; at one place seven men were in receipt of 20 dollars a month and board; of course there were some complaints. One Woolwich arsenal labourer was very indignant at being asked by his employer to take tea without sugar. After pointing out to the discontented ones (who probably were as lazy as they were homesick) that they had not a very long experience of the country, Mr. Currie said:—"One thing I have learnt is that, while a few of you may be idle, hundreds have got good employment. This young man (pointing to a young man by his side) has got good work, so has his father, so has his elder brother, and everything looks promising for them. Again, at Muskoka, I met with three men, one a lithographer, and the other two painters, who had gone to the back woods, and everything looked bright to them. They had resolved to succeed, and they would. I have talked largely with men in authority here—with such men as Chief Justice Hagarty, and while they agree with you that this is not exactly the place for fine mechanics, at the same time from all I have learnt I have come to the conclusion that if a man will content himself at first with 1 dollar or 1 dollar 50c. a-day, to a dead certainty, before two years he will be able to go to the bush, and ultimately become independent. If you only stick to it for a couple of years, instead of going back to your families, you will be sending for them to come out and join you here." The remuneration to working men in Ontario is very satisfactory when compared with the wages paid in the United States. In the latter country the cost of living is high, while the increase in the rate of wages has not kept pace with the increase in expenses and taxation. This was very clearly shown by Senator McPherson, of Canada, in a carefully reasoned speech on the subject of immigration. The facts and figures he adduced in support of his argument are worthy of perusal by those who are making up their minds to immigrate.

MISS RYE'S ORPHANS IN CANADA.

Those who were interested in the batch of orphan children taken out by Miss Rye, on board the Allan steamer *Peruvian*, which sailed from this port on the 27th October, will read with pleasure the following quotations from the *St. John, New Brunswick, Daily Telegraph* of the 14th of November:—

"The children brought over by Miss Rye have some of them been taken to their new homes in the city and different parts of the province. The remainder are at the Protestant Orphan Asylum, awaiting their guardians' arrival. The children are all smart and intelligent looking, and can all read, write, and sing. When the *Peruvian* was about leaving Quebec for Montreal, Captain Smith went to the railway station at Point Levi, to say good-bye to Miss Rye. So kind had he been to the children on the passage out that they gathered about him, and it was with difficulty that he cleared himself of them; and after he had gone away and they knew they should not see him again, their little faces showed the sadness they felt at losing so kind a friend. With more than ordinary thoughtfulness, and induced, no doubt, by his knowledge of their condition, he furnished them with sufficient bread, meat, etc., to keep them from being hungry on the way to Portland, where they all arrived in good spirits, though very tired from the sea voyage, immediately followed by their railway trip.

"Mr. Grogan, of *New York*, at once took charge of them and ordered beds to be spread for them in the ladies' cabin, while supper was made ready, to which they did ample justice. We trust that Miss Rye will be induced to bring another troop of these fine children to homes which are always awaiting them in this province, and that as their experience amongst other people become known in Great Britain their older relatives may find it to their interest to come over also and avail themselves of the advantages which New Brunswick offers to the industrious settler. Mr. Shives expects that those who have applied will call for the girls now in his charge before Saturday next.

"The children attended divine service yesterday morning and evening at St. James' Church, where their presence created much interest. The little ones appeared to be very happy, and their behaviour during the service was most becoming.

"Of the hundred children who came out in the Peruvian 60 have gone to Miss Rye's Orphan Home in Niagara, awaiting her.

"Miss Rye is one of a little band of ladies, occupying a high social position in England, who have devoted their private fortunes and their lives to the good work of caring for the fatherless, the widows, the forsaken, and those of their own sex who are desolate and oppressed. Like their Great Master, "who went about continually doing good," they have for years been engaged in this noble work, and the record of their labours on earth may be found not only throughout the regions of North America, but in Australia and New Zealand."

AUCKLAND, DURHAM CHRONICLE, MARCH, 25, 1870.

EMIGRATION.

The following letter has been handed to us for publication, by Mr. Garbutt, South Church:—"Lynnville Post-Office, County Norfolk, Ontario, Canada, Jan. 6th, 1870.—DEAR BROTHER AND SISTER,—Your kind and welcome letter of the 14th Dec. reached us yesterday, 4th inst. We are both delighted to see that you have made up your minds to come to Canada. You can do so much better here than in England. Mary Ann says that she would not go back again to England if she had ever such a good chance. Lizza, as well as myself, likes this country far better than England; the air is clear and bright, and suits anybody that has not got very good health. You wish my opinion how is the best way to this country or part of Canada—which is the best part of British America. By what I can learn so far, do come, and come by the way of Liverpool to Portland or Quebec; but be sure to take or pay your passage clear *thru* to Paris Station, Canada, West; this is 24 miles off our place. The Simcoe-stage runs every day within a mile of our place, which is now on the Coulver Plains on Cap Robins Farm, 4 miles of Simcoe. You will be safest to take the Simcoe stage at Paris. If you cannot bring all your luggage I will go with you to Paris for it. I would meet you at Paris if I knew when you would be there, as we do not get letters but twice a week. You had best come right through to our place, and lose no time at Paris. If you know of any young single men or girls, bring them along with you, for I can get them good places as soon as they get here. The best and cheapest way is to pay your passage (both water and railway) from Liverpool to Paris, Canada West. It cost me and Mary Ann about \$8 apiece, and children half-price. Bring all your beds and bedding, for it will cost you but very little to do so. We think of buying a farm if we can suit ourselves this coming spring, if not, there is plenty of work just here and good wages for all. I think you cannot do better than come. Set off in April, and then you will be here in good time. Be sure and write back and let us know whether you are going to come or not. We wish you a "Happy New Year," and a safe voyage to America—So no more at present from your brother and sister,

ROBERT AND MARY ANN BLINKINSOP."

IMMIGRANTS IN CANADA.

We extract the following letter written by the wife of an emigrant from Torquay, who left England on the 28th April last. It is dated Mount Elgin, Ontario, July 7:—

I am left alone in a great five-roomed house in the woods by myself with a small lot of furniture, but plenty to eat, thank God, and a choice too; for we can have plenty of raspberries and gooseberries for picking, and we have a good share I assure you. The raspberries are very fine, red and black. The butterflies are the handsomest things you ever saw, I have sent you one for a specimen, there are all colours and shades. There are not any savages or wild beasts here and the people are very kind and agreeable. There is plenty of work for your father and brother; there is

a railroad going on about ten miles from us, and it will be soon on to Mount Elgin. Edward was offered work on the railroad at 2 dollars a day, only we could not get a house then, and we had a letter to take on to the present boss. If you come, bring all your bedding, all the clothes you have got, thick or thin, but do not lay out any money; that is lighter of carriage, and it's not much dearer here. Do not bring any boots or shoes, English ones are not much good here. The boys go barefoot, that is the fashion. Bring all the money you can, it will soon double. We have got two laying fowls for 1s. 6d. Eggs are only 5d. a dozen.

We are as happy as the days are long and live like fighting cocks, and if any of our friends should call on us, we can afford to give them a meat meal or two, that is more than we could say at home.

The baby is quite fat and jolly to what he was. Edward says he never felt so well in his life. We should all like to see you very much, but have no wish to go back in the old starvation country again, nor have once since we left. I don't think any one could dislike this; of course it's different from the old country before you get used to it. You would like wood ranging, the boys are delighted with it. The birds are very handsome, canaries wild, plain and marked; and gentlefolks at home would like the flowers in their gardens or greenhouses.

There are musk-rats, beavers, skunks, and other things they kill in the winter for their fur. Hares are very plenty; there are no rabbits or rattlesnakes, and the snakes that are here are very small; tortoises are very plenty; there is a bird that sings "Whip-poor-Will" and gives us a tune nearly every night, back door or front. There are other large birds that when they begin you cannot tell from the barking of dogs. Plenty of pheasants, they are out of season now, but there are no game laws. If your father has a gun, and a good axe and a handsaw, bring them. Crockery is not very dear, but it's queerlooking stuff; if you have any you value, bring it, but be very careful to pack all your things in very strong boxes, and band, nail, and lash them, for they are not over-nice in knocking them about. Tea is not choice and not cheaper than at home. Bring baking powder, for you cannot get it. Tobacco is 1s. per lb., currants 4d., raisins 6d., pepper 4d., coffee is very poor. They say people can and do start farms of their own on about 20l. It is not likely we shall stop here more than twelve months, as Edward has been offered 50 dollars a-year more by several people, but he had not a written agreement for twelve months. In the fall of the year you can buy cattle very cheap. They say that the winters are so severe you cannot show yourself at the door; I do not believe it, for they told us when we first came the weather was not a quarter so hot as it would be, and that we did not get any breeze or cool days, but we have had many, when it rains all day, and is quite cool with beautiful breezes. So I shall not believe its so cold before I've been here a winter.

"QUEBEC PAPER." JULY, 1870.

QUICKEST PASSAGE ON RECORD.—The Canadian mail steamship *Peruvian*, Capt. Ballantine, from Liverpool, July 1, and Derry, the 2nd inst., passed Father Point at 2 a.m. on the 10th, with 47 cabin, 475 steerage passengers, and a general cargo for Quebec and Montreal. She arrived in port at 5.50 p.m. on Saturday, having made the quickest passage, we believe, on record. Time from Derry to Quebec, 7 days, 22 hours, 50 minutes. Net time from Derry, deducting detention by fog, 7 days, 17 hours. Time from Tory Island to Belle Isle, (land to land,) 5 days, 5 hours, 50 minutes. The following is a copy of the ship's log from her leaving Liverpool until her arrival at this port:—Thursday, July 1, wind variable, left Liverpool at 4 p.m. —Friday, the 2nd, wind variable, 190 miles, (distance to Moville); a.m., light winds and hazy, going dead slow from 3.40 to 6.00 through fog; 9.00, Innishowen; 9.35, anchored off Moville; 6.30 left Moville; 7.00, Innishowen; slowed from 8 till 9 through fog.—Saturday, 3rd, East to S.E., 216 miles, (from 7 m., 2nd, to noon); light winds and clear throughout.—Sunday, 4th, N.E. to E., 310 miles; light winds and cloudy throughout.—Monday, 5th, N.N.E. to E., 333 miles; fresh breeze and clear throughout.—Tuesday, 6th, E. to E.N.E. 334 miles; fresh breeze and clear throughout.—Wednesday, 7th, North and calm, 323 miles; calm and cloudy throughout.—Thursday, 8th, calm, 326 miles; calm and cloudy throughout; 4.10 a.m. Belle

Ile.—Friday, 9th, variable, 300 miles; a.m. light breeze and clear; p.m. light breeze and hazy; 10 p.m. thick fog, slowed engines, sounded occasionally.—Saturday, 10th, W.S.W., 243 miles (80 miles distance to Quebec); a.m. strong and foggy; going slow and sounding; 1. 50, stepped off Father Point for pilot; 2. 50, ahead slow; 11 a.m. full speed, strong breeze and clear; 5. 50, arrived at Quebec.

Unquestionable testimony to the condition of the immigrants in Canada is borne by the incumbent of St. Paul's, Clerkenwell. This gentleman has just returned from a visit to Canada, "undertaken for the sole object of personally ascertaining the present position of the emigrants assisted thither during the past two years. From personal observation—having travelled 8,000 miles in Canada and visited all classes—he is enabled to say that emigration has proved a blessing to thousands, that it is the most efficient means of permanently benefiting the needy, sober, and industrious, and that England and Canada are alike advantaged by it.

THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

We (*Quebec Chronicle*) publish a statement containing the number of vessels and amount of tonnage owned by the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company. When it is taken into consideration that for a number of years the company laboured under disadvantages which would have appalled the most sanguine and energetic management, it must be conceded that sufficient credit has never been accorded to the mastermind of the head of this important company. The firm, we believe, now stands only second on the list of ocean steamship companies in the world,—owning 29 ocean steamers, with a tonnage of 46,434 tons, and 22 sailing ships, tonnage 18,943 tons. This, combined with towing steamers and barges, gives an aggregate tonnage of nearly 70,000 tons, giving employment to about 8,000 men, and means of support to at least 25,000 persons. Canadians visiting Europe point with considerable pride to the fact that the steamers hailing from Canada are second to no ships afloat, either with regard to their speed, or of their internal arrangements. The ships of this line, both sailers and steamers, have made the fastest time on record. The commanders of the steamers are men well known for their ability and gentlemanly demeanour, and the result is that perfect confidence is felt by the public in the management generally. The following is a list of steam and sailing ships owned by the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company:—

STEAMERS.		SAILING SHIPS.	
	Tons.		Tons.
Assyrian	3,400	Strathblane	1,369
Scandinavian	3,000	Minerva	1,363
Prussian	3,000	Ravenscraig	1,206
Austrian	2,700	Pomona	1,190
Nestorian	2,700	Abeona	975
Moravian	2,650	Gleniffer	999
Peruvian	2,600	Glenbervie	799
Hibernian	2,334	City of Quebec	663
Nova Scotian	2,300	Chippewa	1,072
North American	1,784	Cairngorm	1,016
Germany	3,250	Ardmillian	937
European	2,636	City of Montreal	991
Caspian	3,200	Anglesea	913
Corinthian	2,400	Eumenides	871
Ottawa	1,881	Iona	846
St. David	1,650	Medora	780
St. Andrew	1,432	Cherokee	659
St. Patrick	1,207	St. Laurence	539
Norway	1,100	Toronto	513
Sweden	1,150	City of Hamilton	510
Rocket, } Towing		Montreal	465
Meteor, } Steamers.		Albion	427

In addition to the above the company have now in course of construction two steamers of larger tonnage and dimensions than the "Assy."

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

The following letter was addressed by Mr. John A. Donaldson, the Emigration Agent at Toronto, to Mr Brydges, the Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, dated Toronto, 4th Jan., 1871. He says:

" So far as Emigration matters are concerned, the operations of last year have been of a most satisfactory character, a large increase in numbers remaining in Canada over last year. Both mechanics and the labouring classes found ready employment on their arrival here, and at good wages. A considerable number, also, came here with capital, many of them investing in lands to advantage. Between twelve and thirteen thousand settled within the limits of this Agency, and all are doing well. I have also much pleasure in stating that not a single complaint reached this Agency during the season, against either the Conductors or Employés on the Railway; but, on the contrary, every civility and attention were shown to those poor people, while on their way to their destinations. The prospects for another year's operations are, I am happy to state, of a most flattering character,— a large supply of valuable information having been furnished the European Agents, whose numerous applications for information on Canada testify to the increasing interest now being taken in the Dominion as a future home for intending emigrants. And these enquiries come not only from Europe, but also from many parts of the United States. Only the other day a letter reached me from California, asking for information about Canada, and with the assurance that there were a number of farmers and others in and about San Francisco that intended coming to Canada in the Spring. With present prospects we have room for them all. The increased demand amongst the farmers for mechanics and labourers, as well as the demand the new Railway enterprises will afford, will ensure employment for a large number of the working classes. The new free grant districts also offer additional inducements to come and settle here, not only to the man with moderate capital, but the labourer and mechanic, as the extension of the Northern Railway from Barrie to the margin of this new district of country will not only enhance the value of the lands, but will make the timber a large source of wealth to the new settler.

" The growth of this new country is far beyond the most sanguine expectations of the Government. When I tell you that over 150,000 acres of land have been located this season; and at their Fall Fair at Brace Bridge, where the Crown Land Commissioner, Mr Lount, is located, there were no less than seventy yoke of cattle competing for the prizes, you can judge of the progress made. There was not a tree cut at this place seven years ago, and now another new steamer is being built on Muskoka Lake to meet the daily increasing trade of the settlement. The Government have been and are still giving large grants of money for the opening up of the roads; building locks to connect the beautiful lakes in that district, and which for island scenery cannot be excelled on the continent of America.

" The settlers are not confined to the Emigrant, pure and simple, but are most of them parties with considerable capital. For example, Mr Allport, who went in and settled on 500 acres, has now 100 "cleared," with excellent house and barns. He took in with him £1,000. Mr Fuller, who came from England three years ago, took in £2,000, and eleven of a family. He, too, has succeeded admirably, and has cleared a large tract of land. The merchants at Brace Bridge are doing a business to the extent of thirty and forty thousand dollars a year, and accumulating wealth rapidly. In conclusion I have only to add that Canada proper has not been in a more prosperous position in my time, now over thirty years a resident in and near Toronto, and offers at this moment the best field in the world either for the Emigrant or the large or small Capitalist."

Passages of the "ALLAN" LINE of Mail Steamers FROM NOVEMBER 1ST, 1869, TO APRIL 30TH, 1871, SHOWING THE FOLLOWING AVERAGES:—

LIVERPOOL TO PORTLAND	D. H. M.	10 12 0
LONDONDERY TO PORTLAND	D. H. M.	11 6 0
PORTLAND TO LONDONDERY	D. H. M.	10 4 25
PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL	D. H. M.	10 21 25

Date of Departure from Liverpool.	Time from Liverpool to Portland.		Name of Steamer.	Time from Portland to Liverpool.	
	Days.	Hours. Min.		Days.	Hours. Min.
1869.					
Nov. 11	10	15	"Nestorian".....	8	19
13	10	18	"N. American".....	12	3
15	12	45	"Nova Scotian".....	10	1
17	10	12	"Moravian".....	9	1
19	10	9			
21	10	22			
23	10	8			
25	10	2			
27	10	7			
29	12	7			
1870.					
Jan. 1	13	19	"Austrian".....	9	14
3	10	1	"Prussian".....	9	7
5	11	10	"Nestorian".....	8	22
7	13	6	"N. American".....	11	3
9	10	5	"Nova Scotian".....	10	16
11	10	0	"Moravian".....	11	13
13	13	0	"Austrian".....	9	19
15	10	1	"Prussian".....	9	15
17	10	6	"Nestorian".....	9	23
19	10	9	"N. American".....	10	6
21	10	45	"Nova Scotian".....	9	23
23	11	50	"Moravian".....	12	20
25	10	7		17	17
27	10	0	"Hibernian".....	13	1
29	10	8	"Austrian".....	9	9
31	10	6	"Prussian".....	8	21
March 1	10	30	"Nestorian".....	9	23
3	10	13	"N. American".....	10	7
5	12	35	"Moravian".....	9	8
7	10	8			
9	10	4			
11	10	10			
13	10	10			
15	10	10			
17	10	10			
19	10	10			
21	10	10			
23	10	10			
25	10	10			
27	10	10			
29	10	10			
31	10	10			
April 1	10	10			
3	10	10			
5	10	10			
7	10	10			
9	10	10			
11	10	10			
13	10	10			
15	10	10			
17	10	10			
19	10	10			
21	10	10			
23	10	10			
25	10	10			
27	10	10			
29	10	10			
31	10	10			
Total.....	247	11 40		224	1 30
Average....	11	6		10	4 25
					15 30
					21 25

THE "ALLAN" LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, LONDON, ENGLAND, TO ADOPTED FOR THE SUMMER SEASON OF 1871.

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WATSON KAYAKS



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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



THE "ALLAN" LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the
Conveyance of the

CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS,

Running in connection with the GRAND TRUNK and other Railways, and forwarding Passengers
on easy terms to all Stations in Canada and the Western States.

S.S. ASSYRIAN.
SCANDINAVIAN.
PRUSSIAN.
PERUVIAN.
NESTORIAN.
LIBERNIAN.
NOVA SCOTIAN.
GERMANY.
OTTAWA.
NORWAY.



S.S. AUSTRIAN.
MOEAVIAN.
CORINTHIAN.
N. AMERICAN.
CASPIAN.
EUROPEAN.
ST. DAVID.
SWEDEN.
ST. ANDREW.
ST. PATRICK.

SAILING FROM LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC
EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY,

FROM LONDONDERY (Ireland) EVERY FRIDAY.

And from GLASGOW TO QUEBEC

Every TUESDAY, calling at DUBLIN to embark Passengers.

CABIN FARE.—From Liverpool by the Mail Line, 18 and 15 Guineas; and by
the Glasgow Line, 13 Guineas.

Cabin Fare includes Provisions, but not Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on
Board. Intermediate Passage, 9 Guineas, including beds, bedding, and all necessary
utensils. Steerage Passage, as low as by any other first-class line, to either Quebec, Portland,
Boston, or New York, including a plentiful supply of cooked Provisions. Baggage taken from
the Ocean Steam-ships to the Railway Cars free of expense.

In order to prevent disappointment, berths should be secured in advance, by paying a
deposit of £2 for each passenger, and the balance on arrival at the port of embarkation, the
day previous to the date of sailing.

During the Winter Months—from the beginning of November until the First Week
in April—the Steamers go to Portland instead of Quebec, the same Railway facilities being in
operation there for through booking to all parts of Canada and the States.

Apply to ALLAN BROTHERS & CO.,

Alexandra Buildings, James Street, LIVERPOOL, and
25, Foyle Street, LONDONDERY.

For GLASGOW LINE.—Apply to J. & A. ALLAN, 70, Great Clyde
Street, GLASGOW.

THE QUICKEST ROUTE FROM ENGLAND TO CALIFORNIA

Having made the route from California via the Rocky Mountain Route, the Pacific Railway, and as
the opening of this route is attracting travel to it, we ask of you a short space to show the quickest route
from England through to California, and that is via the Canadian route from Liverpool to Quebec and
Montreal, and thence by the Grand Trunk Railway through Canada to Detroit, Michigan; thence by the
Southern Michigan Railway to Chicago; thence by the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railway for
Omaha, at which point you take the Union Pacific Railway Carriages for the end of its track at Fremont
Point, and thence the Central Pacific Railway Carriages for Sacramento, California. The distance from
Omaha to Sacramento is 1778 miles; from Sacramento to San Francisco, 120 miles by water.

The Chicago and other Western papers have lately had their eyes opened as to the Canadian route,
it being the direct one from England; and the Chicago journals of late assert that by means of the
Grand Ocean Steamers and the Canadian Railway the trip is soon to be accomplished between England and
Chicago in ten days. That being so, then San Francisco, via the Canadian route, will be reached in sixteen
days, or less, from England. The time through now, as it is performed at this time, is about thus:—Leaving
England on Thursday for Montreal, on the following Monday week the passenger is on the Grand
Trunk Railway train en route west; Wednesday morning finds him at Detroit, Michigan; the same night
in Chicago; Thursday afternoon at Omaha; Sunday at the end of the Union Pacific; and Tuesday night
will place him in San Francisco, California, in some eighteen days from England. This time can be made,
and that only, by the Canadian route.—*Four, etc.*

"London, June 16, 1869."

"A TRAVELLER FROM THE UNION PACIFIC."